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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.10.

March 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 64  
Humidity 87 " 88

March 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 69  
Humidity 97 " 88

7888 日九廿月正

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918.

一拜禮 號一十月三英港香

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PER ANNUM.

## CHINESE FUSILLADING OF RIVER STEAMERS.

British, American and Japanese Gunboats to Force Passage.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, March 1.

Six British, American and Japanese gunboats, with four river steamers and two tugs, left Hankow on March 8 for Ichang, to force a passage, owing to the Chinese fusillading. Landing preparations have been made.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

## THE LONDON AIR RAID.

Some Marvellous Escapes.

London, March 8.

Several bombs in last night's air raid fell in a residential London suburb and destroyed five houses and a private nursing home. The remarkable experiences include an instance of a domestic maid being blown to a top storey and suffering only a sprained ankle. Two women escaped uninjured by placing a blown-off door upon a bed and crawling thereunder as the house collapsed. A number of victims perished under the debris till this afternoon were rescued alive, some of which were sustained by oxygen and other stimulants. A man fell four storeys and escaped very serious injury, despite a piano crashing on top of him, owing to his being enveloped in a carpet during his fall. A girl from the top storey of a demolished house was caught by a projecting wall and hung in mid-air unconscious for two hours, when she was rescued by firemen.

## THE SPANISH CRISIS.

The Gravest in Her History.

London, March 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the newspapers unanimously consider that Spain is experiencing the gravest crisis in her history. The crisis has been precipitated by the action of Senor Cierva, Minister of War, in writing to the Press without the knowledge of his colleagues, attacking Senor Sanchez Boas, formerly President of the Senate, who had been criticising Senor Cierva's methods. The Premier, Senor Prieto, has abandoned his task of forming a Cabinet, as Senor Cierva has refused to join the Liberal Coalition Government. The measures which Senor Cierva proposed to enforce by Royal Decree involved an increase of two hundred million pesetas in the Army estimates, including a big increase in the pay of officers and large additions to infantry and artillery.

## THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

Central Powers Propose an Indemnity.

London, March 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Cologne Gazette* says that the Central Powers intend to impose an indemnity on Rumania, this taking the form of writing off the Central Powers' requisitions during occupation, which are valued at a milliard marks.

German Hopes.

London, March 8.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that the German newspapers anticipate that the peace with Rumania will shortly have effects in Greece and also in Italy.

The *Berlin Tagblatt* says the Quadruplex considers that the Bessarabian question must be settled between Russia and Rumania, which can leave its Army, apart from the eight Divisions which are to be demobilised, under arms until it has conquered Bessarabia and arranged for its protection against Russia.

## THE RUSSIAN PEACE.

Further Repudiation of Treaty.

London, March 8.

Following the lead of the Embassies in Paris and Rome, the Russian Embassy at Madrid has announced that it does not recognise the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, because the signatories are private persons with undefined powers.

## NAVAL AIRMEN'S RAIDS.

London, March 10.

The Admiralty announces that aircraft dropped many bombs on billets and railway sidings at St. Pierre Capelle. Direct hits were obtained on three sheds and fire was started. We also bombed a large hostile machine which had made a forced landing and machine-gunned soldiers and motors in the vicinity. We brought down one machine. All ours returned.

## THE ENGINEERS' DISPUTE.

London, March 9.

Mr. Barnes, speaking in London, said a meeting between the Premier and himself, and representatives of the Engineers' Society, would probably result in the latter heartily co-operating with the Government.

## TIN AND TUNGSTEN.

London, March 8.

Sir Lionel Phillips has been appointed Chairman of the newly-formed Tin and Tungsten Research Board, which has in view the increasing of the recovery of the metal in the treatment of ores.

## "TANK WEEK."

London, March 8.

At the conclusion of "Tank Week," Mr. Bonar Law sent a message to the Lord Mayor heartily congratulating him on the amount of the City's contribution to the War Bond campaign, and although the total returns of the whole country are not yet received, it is certain that much more than the hundred millions asked for have been subscribed. This is an additional proof of the determination of our people to hold fast until the aims for which we entered the war have been secured.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LIVELY FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Big Enemy Attack Completely Fails.

London, March 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy attacked last evening, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, on a front of nearly a mile from south of the Menin Road to the north of Polderhoek Chateau. Despite his intense artillery fire and determined attack, we repulsed him at all points, with the exception of in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek, where the enemy entered some of our advanced posts on a front of two hundred yards. We recaptured the whole of the positions after all-night severe fighting. We drove off raiders to the east of Neuve Chapelle. The Portuguese captured several prisoners in a successful raid in this neighbourhood. The West Kents made a successful raid to the south of Fleux Baix, taking a number of prisoners.

Good Work by King's Royal Rifles.

Later.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The King's Royal Rifles broke the main force of yesterday's attack in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek. The enemy's losses were severe, and the short section of trench which remained in his hands was recaptured, despite strong resistance, by the Royal Fusiliers. A few prisoners were captured. The Portuguese penetrated to the second line trenches in the Neuve Chapelle raid reported this morning, driving off the garrison with heavy losses, bombing or blowing up a number of occupied dug-outs and bringing back prisoners. The Portuguese casualties were light. We raided trenches to the north of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The London Regiment raided in the neighbourhood of Oppy, killing several and taking a few prisoners. There is increased activity by hostile artillery to the north of the La Bassée Canal.

A German Report.

London, March 10.

A German wireless official message states:—A hostile infantry attack was followed by a violent artillery duel in the Bidonville sector. The engagements have not yet terminated.

Our Aviators Busy.

London, March 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—There was great aerial activity yesterday. We dropped over four hundred bombs on dumps and sidings at Menin, Basigny, Guise, and to the east of St. Quentin. We brought down thirteen and drove down ten machines, while three of ours are missing. Despite mist, our night fliers dropped twenty-four heavy and forty-eight lighter bombs on a dump and railway sidings at Fresnoy, north-east of St. Quentin. All returned. We dropped ten bombs at midday to-day with good results on barracks, railway sidings and factories at Meins, a large fire being started. All our machines returned.

Details of Heavy Fighting.

London, March 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—Yesterday there was very heavy fighting near the Passchendaele salient. The enemy throughout the whole of the previous night heavily bombarded the whole front from Warrington to Lingemarck, freely employing gas-shells. Troops were employed in a subsequent attack on a mile front to the south of Fort Holst Forest and met the enemy with such vigorous resistance that the oncoming waves broke and retired in most places. The right flank attack, however, by *flammenwerfer* parties, forced the garrisons of some posts to withdraw to supports in the rear. A little later, the Yorkshire Light Infantry counter-attacked with great dash. The enemy, who was very strong, lined up and prepared to resist, but the fury of the onslaught created a panic and the enemy broke. Our men pushed on three hundred yards from the spot at which the enemy attacked, inflicting considerable casualties. The line was completely restored during the morning. There has been heavy artillery firing all day for a strident the Menin Road, succeeded by the advance of a large body of infantry covered by an intense barrage. The infantry deployed three thousand yards. Furious fighting ensued in the twilight. The struggle was very confused. The enemy succeeded in establishing himself at a few posts which submitted to our artillery fire all night long. The weather is ideal.

On the Belgian Front.

London, March 10.

A Belgian communique states:—There have been two Belgian raids in the region of Nieuport. We killed many and brought back 25 prisoners. We captured a German post. The enemy's raiding outbreak last week resulted in a recrudescence of artillery firing on the whole front.

More Successful Raids.

London, March 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In successful raids to the north-west of St. Quentin and south-west of Cambrai several of the enemy were killed and a few taken prisoner. Artillery is active to the east of Wytschete and in the neighbourhood of the Menin Road.

Enemy Lines Penetrated.

London, March 10.

A French communique states:—We repulsed raids to the south of Betheny, on the left bank of the Meuse, and in the Vosges. We inflicted losses on the enemy and took prisoners. Detachments penetrated enemy lines to the east of the Amberive region and at Badonvillers, destroying several enemy works and taking prisoners.

## KAISER'S PROPERTY IN AMERICA.

To be Sold for Benefit of War Bonds.

London, March 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the property owned in the United States by the Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Junker class generally and the German Government, would at first be sold under authority granted to Mr. Palmer, Custodian of Alien Property, to sell alien property in the United States.

Mr. Palmer, testifying to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, said the enemy should know that the connection he has been able to maintain with American industry and commerce has been broken, not merely for the duration of the war, but permanently. Mr. Palmer said American interests in Germany were negligible compared with German interests in the United States. He intended to use the proceeds of the sale of enemy property to buy Government bonds.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN MENACE IN THE EAST.

A Gigantic Scheme of World Conquest.

London, March 10.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a conversation with a Reuter's representative on the German menace in the East, said that he would welcome Japanese intervention in order to prevent the Germanisation of Siberia. Germany was not so much after the food of Ukraine but was ambitious to carry out a gigantic scheme of world conquest. She had already taken the Baltic Provinces, almost to Petrograd, and besides taking the Aalsands she had somehow induced the Finns to enable her to control their foreign policy and had thereby acquired practically the whole of what were formerly the Russian shores of the Baltic. This had cut off Russia's access to the sea except by Archangel and the Murman coast. To the south, Germany is occupying Odessa and insisting on the retrocession to Turkey of the ports on the east of the Black Sea. Plainly, Germany designed to substitute for the Bagdad Railway a new route to the East via Caucasus and North-Western Persia. Both Great Britain and America were deeply interested in the fate of the Armenians, who had suffered nameless outrages, but by the German Treaty the Armenians would be handed back to the Turks. A small Military Mission sent with the object of entering the Caucasus via Baku had been stopped by the Bolsheviks. We had not heard from them for the last three weeks, owing to the destruction of the Tiflis telegraph.

Lord Robert said the talk of a German movement towards democracy was most untrustworthy. The military control of Germany had not been shaken. "The talk of the progress of internal Liberalism," said Lord Robert, "is so much democratic camouflage. I see no reason why the Germans should not try to penetrate Siberia. We have received unconfirmed information that a Prussian General has been sent to Siberia for the purpose of organising the German prisoners. We ought to seek available Japanese assistance to frustrate the German scheme of Eastern conquest." Lord Robert concluded by paying a glowing tribute to Japanese services rendered in the Pacific, the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

## TEA SUPPLIES AT HOME.

London, March 8.

The Tea Brokers' Association states that although nearly all the 80,000,000 pounds of tea exported from Calcutta to England from November to January arrived safely, there is only about two months' supply in the United Kingdom.

## THE PARIS AIR RAID.

London, March 10.

A French official message states:—Eleven were killed and 41 injured in the air raid on the Paris suburbs.

## FRANCE'S WAR DETERMINATION.

London, March 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, replying to the Bolo interpellations tabled yesterday, made a stirring speech. He eloquently appealed for the maintenance of the splendid moral of the French soldiers. The people and troops were superbly confident that the enemy's efforts would break down. It would be criminal not to desire peace, but they could not silence Prussian militarism by bellowing for peace. He reiterated the intention to wage war notwithstanding that Russia has deserted them and Rumania had unfortunately been compelled to capitulate. He was convinced that France would experience that last glowing quarter of an hour of struggle which spells victory. He earnestly impressed on the Socialist Deputies that their pre-war ideals of universal disarmament had been cruelly given the lie by facts and instanced the German action in reply to M. Loiné's and M. Troitzky's request for the conclusion of a democratic peace.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AIR RAID ON PARIS.

London, March 9.

A French official message states that several enemy air squadrons have raided Paris. Details are lacking but it is believed the casualties are fewer than in the last raid.

Later.

A French official message states that between ten and twelve squadrons participated in the air raid on Paris, and were hotly received by the anti-aircraft guns and sixty aeroplanes. Nine inhabitants were killed and 39 wounded. A Gotha was brought down at Compiègne and the four men aboard her were incinerated.

## GERMAN SCHEMES OF CONQUEST.

London, March 9.

Military and political writers are greatly drawing attention to the new German schemes of conquest as evidenced by the Germanisation of the Baltic and Baltic provinces, also the fresh designs in the Near East revealed in the peace treaty with Rumania. The latest news from the Aaland Islands is that the Germans have disembarked, besides troops, a large number of horses. The German flag flies from the Customs House of Eckerö.

The "Times," dwelling on the menace to Sweden, says that Germany, in possession of the Islands, could cut sea communication between the northern and southern provinces, besides being within a few hours steam of Stockholm. The "Times" recalls that the 25,000 inhabitants of the Islands long ago voted for union with Sweden. This is an interesting sidelight on the German idea of self-determination.

The "Manchester Guardian," referring to the Rumanian peace, says that while Germany aims inter-alia to get nearer to India, her immediate intention is to menace our right flank in Mesopotamia.

## THE BOLO AFFAIR.

Paris, March 8.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 400 to 75, after discussing the Government responsibilities in the Bolo affair.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## OBITUARY.

London, March 8.

The death is announced of the Rev. William Merry, D.D., who has been Rector of Lincoln College since 1881. The deceased, who was in his 83rd year, had a brilliant University career, and among the many appointments he had held during his long career were Select Preacher, Whitehall Preacher, Member of the Habbemadai Council, being Vice-Chancellor in 1904, public orator to the University of Oxford for 30 years, and a life member of the Council of Cheltenham College. He was the publisher of many classical translations, that of Homer's *Odyssey* being exceptionally popular.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 7.

The silver market is steady. The price of silver is quoted at 42 1/2. There is more demand, and the market is steady.

## CHINA AND THE WAR.

The Question of Active Participation.

Owing to startling developments in the European war, the original plan to dispatch Chinese troops to France has to be entirely modified. To prevent the threatened contingency of an incursion into Manchuria and other frontier territories by the released enemy prisoners in Russia, now reported to be gradually receiving arms, General Tuan Chi-jai will have to devote his energy first to the consolidation of the defences at several important places. At present, he proposes to pick out one full division of efficient troops from the forces in Manchuria for the purpose of strengthening the Chinese garrison at Manchuria; and to form another division of picked troops from amongst the forces in Singkiang, Li and Altai, to be sent to defend the Chinese district of Udinsk. According to a high authority, there is a strong force of Cossacks guarding the Russian Udinsk, so the possibility of the enemy descending upon Chinese territory is very remote and there is no such an event being imminent and recent happenings in Russia sound ridiculously boastful, probably spread on purpose by German propagandists. However, better be prepared than taken by surprise in case of an emergency.

The Bureau for War Participation was established on the 1st instant. General Tuan Chi-jai is the Director General. Under him, are General Chin Yun-peng, Chief of the Staff, Mr. Chang Chi-tan, Chief of Strategic Department, General Lo Kai-pang, Chief of the Military Department and Mr. Chen Lu, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department. A request for the issue of \$50,000 to cover initial expenses has been sent to the Cabinet, the amount to be deducted from the estimated budget when made out. The Cabinet approved General Tuan's plan unanimously on February 28.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.



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Tientsin Municipality.  
At the annual general meeting of the landrenters of the British Consulate, Tientsin, on Thursday, Mr. W. K. R., C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General presiding, the following resolution was carried by 28 votes to 12: "That in view of the letter addressed by H. M. Consul-General on February 5, 1918, to the Chairman of the British Municipal Council, this meeting do hereby appoint three representatives to assist His Britannic Majesty's representative in devising and drafting a scheme for the amalgamation of the British areas at Tientsin into a single Municipality."

Japanese Naval Aviators' Flight.  
The Japanese Naval Aviation Corps carried out a long distance flight between Oppama and Obama recently. Three seaplanes manned by Lieut. Shirase, Sub-Lieut. Yamada and Sub-Lieut. Kato, started from Oppama at 7.05 a.m. They safely arrived at Obama between 184 p.m. and 125 p.m., covering the distance in six hours. The aviation officers report that they were greatly delayed by a strong southerly westerly wind en route. The air current was very unfavourable throughout the whole course. As it was very cold they were compelled to fly at a height of between 200 and 250 metres. The neighbouring waters of Obama were watched by five destroyers. There were hundreds of thousands of spectators on land.

**Honouring Memory of General Lee.**  
Petersburg, Va., January 19.—The Blue and the Gray united to-day in celebrating the one hundred and eleven anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, members of the Virginia Senate and House of Delegates joining Pennsylvania soldiers of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry in their exercises at Camp Lee. The Senate, in accepting the invitation, commended the desire on the part of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry to "wipe out" in time of national stress sections of feeling, and to show admiration for the great Southern soldier, Lieut. Barrett O'Hara, ex Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois; ex Governor William Hodges Mann, who fought under Lee at Petersburg, and Brig.-Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, who succeeded General Cronkhite in command at Camp Lee spoke.

Smuggling from Sunkan German Cruiser.

A Nagasaki message states that a man named Ishida Isamu living in Tsingtau, on hearing that there was a sunk German cruiser about 17 miles off Tsingtau, made a plan to recover some of the metal work in conjunction with a man named Ogasawara Naozoku, also living in Tsingtau. They hired 36 divers and set out for the spot in a Japanese sailing ship called Miojin Maru. They succeeded in locating the wreck and in recovering about 8 tons of copper and brass, 300 pounds of platinum, 17 cases of silver bullion and 2 cases of German paper money. They secretly landed these articles in Misaki, Kanamamoto Kan, on the 19th. They were, however, arrested while endeavoring to dispose of the articles at Saeco through a man named Shimizu Shokichi. They are now being examined on a charge of smuggling. It is believed that they will not be punished for the action in recovering the articles from the wreck as the sunk ship had been abandoned by the authorities. According to the statement, the sunk German cruiser in the Yellow Sea, 17 miles from Tsingtau. They say they found many human bones in the wreck.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Scarlet Fever at Dairen.**  
There is an epidemic of scarlet fever at Dairen, according to the *Manchuria Daily News*. Twenty cases occurred in the latter part of February and the disease is reported to have assumed great virulence.

**Prohibitive Cost of Coal.**  
The Nagoya Chamber of Commerce has set about studying ways and means of regulating the price of coal which is steadily advancing, and seriously impeding the development of industries. It has already sent 11 manifestoes to various Chambers of Commerce and expects to present some concrete measure to the authorities. The Tokio Chamber of Commerce, which supports the movement initiated by the Nagoya institution, proposes to appoint a special Committee to study the problem.

**Returning Iron Crosses.**  
London, January 15.—An appeal is being circulated among mutilated German officers and soldiers having the Iron Cross, asking them to return the crosses as a protest against the fact that a number of "home warriors" and leaders of the Fatherland Party are wearing the same insignia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. There had been a large response, thirteen hundred crosses from Berlin alone being sent to the War Minister the first day the appeal appeared.

**A Warning to China.**  
The *N. O. D. Mail* strongly recommends the Chinese authorities to watch carefully all outgoing strangers from Tientsin as it has heard of several enemy subjects trying to book railway tickets to Petrograd. They ought to be most carefully watched as no doubt there are still plenty of faked passports to be obtained from Sommer's Passport Factory. These Germans, the *Mail* says, have the impertinence of Satan himself. A number of them speak Russian and try of course to pass themselves off as Russians.

**Big Shanghai Claim.**  
A case involving over a million francs is at present pending in the French Consular Court at Shanghai. The plaintiffs are the French Tramways Company and they are seeking reimbursement from the French Municipal Council for losses alleged to have been suffered due to the council's refusal to grant a permit for increasing electric light and water rates in the Concession. The complainants ask for three cents per kilowatt hour indemnity on electricity supplied to residents in the French concession, and reimbursement for losses sustained in the water supply. The losses are said to have been caused by the recent rise in the cost of coal.

**Action by the Hongkong Bank.**  
The case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation versus three German subjects—R. Landt, Mrs. Martha Batech and Mr. Boteck—was concluded before the Shanghai Mixed Court recently. The claim is to enforce a judgment of the German Consular Court which had subsequently been upheld by the Court of Appeal at Leipzig. At a previous hearing before the Mixed Court an order was made that the plaintiffs should be empowered to sell German Consular Lot No. 185 registered in the name of R. Landt and that the bank should recoup themselves to the extent of their claim, Tfr. 40,000. The order asked for was granted.

**Japanese Supplanting Germans.**  
London, February 23.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that he supposes that everybody has noticed the recent increase in number of Japanese in London and doubtless their presence has been duly reported to Berlin. It must provide a cause for hard thinking among those distinguished Teutons who are laying plans for the German trade after the war. Many of these Japanese are concerned, of course, with what used to be the German trade. The correspondent has already bought two or three articles bearing the words, "Made in Japan." They are better in every way and far more artistic than similar wares that used to be made in Germany.

## NOTICES.

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## NOTICES.

**Labour Unrest in Japan.**  
The labour unrest is becoming general all over Japan, according to the Kokusai News Agency. At Fukushima, 1,000 hands employed in the Spinning Mills have ceased work. They demand an increase in their wages of twenty per cent. The unrest shows signs of spreading in that part of Japan.  
**Popular Spring Resort Ruined.**  
It is reported from Nagasack, Gunma Ken, that a fire broke out in Shikazawa Hot Spring in Gunma Ken, Gunma Ken recently. Nearly all of the hotels and other houses were destroyed and the place was entirely ruined. The damage is expected to reach an enormous amount.

## NOTICES.

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## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL SHOW of**  
Flowers and Vegetables  
to be held in the Botanical Gardens.

**THURSDAY**  
the 14th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.  
Admission \$1.00 (children half price)

Mrs. Looker will present the prizes at 5 p.m.

**FRIDAY**  
the 15th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.  
Admission 30 cts.

The Band of the 16th Infantry will play on both days.  
Tea will be supplied at 50 cents per head by the Hongkong Hotel (who have generously offered to give half the proceeds to War Charities.)

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club** will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,  
E. DES VEUUX,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

## HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

THE committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.  
G. W. GEGG,  
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,  
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH

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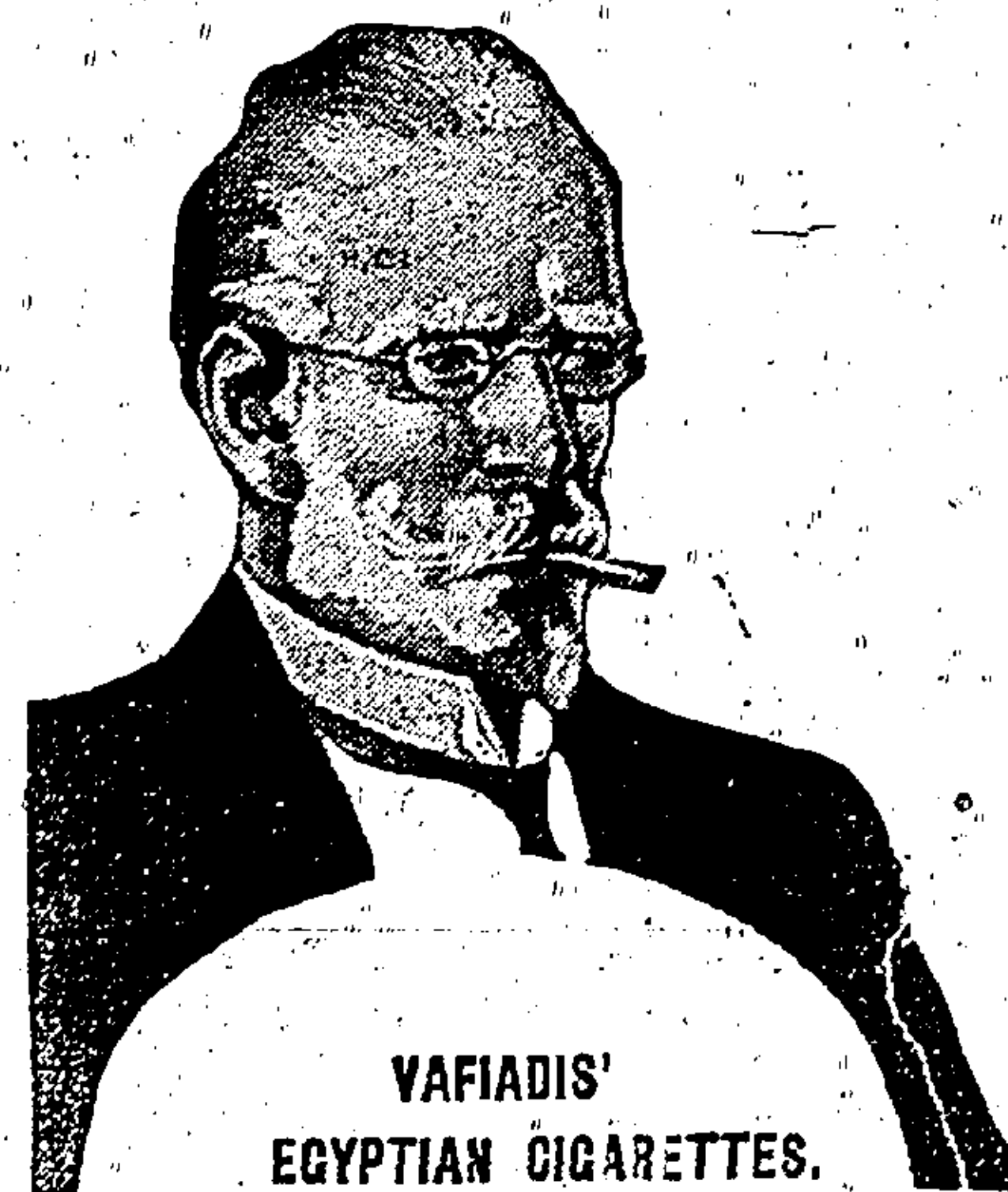
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" " " "	100	4.65
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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS** on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps. Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 28th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

**HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS** (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above, on production of tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Firm of A. R. Marty, Rene Salle Successor, has from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., the s.s. "Hanoi" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. Marty, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 950.  
P. A. Lapicque & Co. Malson, A. R. Marty, Rene Salle, Succr.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

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## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.





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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager. The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918.

### HONGKONG HOUSE RENTS.

On many occasions of late we have dealt in this column with the question of the increasing shortage of residences for European occupation, and we have yet hopes that this problem, the solution of which is long overdue, will eventually be forced upon the Government for consideration and, if possible, action. There is, however, another side to this housing question which equally demands attention, and that is the upward tendency of rentals. European residents are faced not only with a scarcity of houses—especially of the smaller type—but even those that are available are let at what can only be described as extortionate rentals. No one who has resided in the Colony for any length of time can be blind to the fact that rents have in recent years gone up by leaps and bounds, until many Europeans find it absolutely impossible to take a house unless they share it with another family. This is a condition of affairs which ought not to be, yet there is practically no alternative left to the men of moderate means here. Hongkong rents are a byword through the Far East, and we do not wonder at the fact.

Old residents in Hongkong can recall the time when it was possible to get quite a good-sized house, often with no lack of garden space, at \$60 or \$70 a month; nowadays they count themselves fortunate if they can find accommodation at double these figures. With the growth of the Colony it is, of course, only natural that rents should rise, but there is small justification for the extent to which the advance has gone. In glancing over the Shanghai papers we have recently been struck with the very low rentals which are revealed in the "To Let" advertisements, as compared with the general standard obtaining in Hongkong. We will cite one or two instances. For example, we see advertised a four-roomed residence, with two bathrooms and servants' quarters, which is offered at Tls. 40 per month; another six-roomed residence in the best part of the French Concession (trams passing the door) for Tls. 75; another furnished house of six rooms, with garage, stabling, large tennis lawn and vegetable garden, half a minute from the trams, at Tls. 130, including taxes, water and telephone; yet another semi-detached four-roomed house, mosquito-proofed throughout, bathroom with modern sanitary conveniences, for Tls. 90, including telephone and garage; and, to quote one more, a seven-roomed detached residence, in good locality, with garage, stabling and tennis, at Tls. 125. These are figures which may well make the Hongkong householder rub his eyes with amazed surprise. Certainly they are far below the average which prevails here. We are aware, of course, that there is practically unlimited scope for building purposes in the Northern Settlement, whereas here, on the Hongkong side at any rate, that is not the case. However, even at Kowloon, where there is still plenty of unoccupied land, the progressive rise in rentals has kept pace with the upward movement on this side of the harbour.

Coincident with the upward tendency of rents, the cost of living in Hongkong has also decidedly risen during recent years, and as salaries have not increased in line therewith, the lot of the European of ordinary means here has become distinctly worse. Indeed, the man with a family finds it hard to meet expenses, let alone saving with a view to comfortably eating down at home, which for many is a dream that will never be realised unless conditions materially alter for the better. At the moment the housing difficulty is the biggest problem to be faced, and, as the Government is now providing quarters for most of its servants, whose salaries, be it remembered, are derived from the public, it is surely reasonable to expect that it should investigate this matter with a view to effecting much-needed relief for those on whom the growing cost of living bears so heavily. The present hardships are undoubtedly, cannot something be done to bring about a general change for the better?

### Rather Presumptuous.

A somewhat interesting situation has arisen in South China in regard to the salt revenue of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. According to advice received from the "Intelligence Bureau" at Canton, the "Military Government" there has formally taken over the Salt Administration of the two Provinces, ordering the public to pay taxes through the Bank of China, as usual. It is added that the Military Government will fulfil all international obligations secured on the salt revenue, the organs of administration to remain the same. This step has been taken, we are told, because the Peking Government recently decided to hand over the surplus revenue from this source to Lung Chai kwang. Whether that is the case or not, we do not profess to know, but we imagine that others will have something to say at the resolve of the San Yatsen clique to appropriate these funds. This is a matter in which foreign Powers are vitally concerned, and what the Canton upstarts appear to overlook is that the only authority that has a right to handle these monies is the Central Government. The so-called Military Government at Canton is not recognised by the Powers, nor do we suppose that it is likely to be. It therefore has no shadow of right to intercept revenue which ought to flow into the Peking coffers. Surely the Southern revolutionaries are taking themselves a trifle too seriously.

### Food Prices.

It would appear, from a Proclamation in the Gazette, that the right of fixing maximum food prices in Hongkong is still preserved, for it is announced that a slight increase in the charge for mutton is authorised. Some few days ago we drew attention to the "irregular raising of the price for the commodity, which is now partially conceded. Many compradores, however, have been charging a rate above that now permitted, it therefore behoves householders to keep an eye on their "books" and not to hesitate to prosecute where the legal prices are exceeded. We are wondering, however, when beef is to resume its normal price, for when it was raised at the time of the anthrax outbreak the public was led to believe that the increase was only temporary. Incidentally, we do not know on what ground this authorisation of higher prices for mutton is based. It would seem to the on-looker that all the compradores have to do is to put up the prices and that the authorities soon toe the line by conceding part of their demands.

### Personal Side of War.

It is with no little pleasure that we notice that Sir Douglas Haig, in his official communications, has recommended the practice, which was current a short time ago, of naming the various regiments engaged in operations. The stilted language of the majority of war news which is passed out for the public edification is about as uninspiring as it could possibly be made, and it is not altogether the fault of the public at home if they have become war weary, when there is nothing but a monotonous repetition of a few phrases that might mean anything from a paltry incident to a really heroic piece of work by a small obscure company. The complaint of Sir Ian Hamilton that the Gallipoli campaign was turned to failure largely through the wording of his despatches seems to have borne fruit, and there is a tremendous amount of truth in his contention that if the war were made more personal its prosecution would automatically become more enthusiastic. When soldiers, who have faced the campaign's hardships, see the bare announcement that a raid was made in the neighbourhood of so-and-so, there is generated none of that justifiable pride that would follow the announcement that their regiment had carried out a certain piece of valuable work. The whole thing is psychological, and, seeing that it has become almost a matter of which set of forces will retain the determination to war the longest, there is a value of the utmost importance investing the struggle, with a personal pride instead of allowing it to continue the uninteresting thing that officialdom has made it.

### DAY BY DAY.

OUR LOVE OUR SERVICE. OUR HELPFULNESS TO OTHERS INVARIABLY COME BACK TO US. INTENSIFIED—SOMETIMES A HUNDRED OR A THOUSANDFOLD.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the first issuing of \$1 banknotes (1797).

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6d.

Mr. Wolfe as Magistrate. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Dyer Ball, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe presided in the small Court at the Magistracy this morning.

Theft from European. A Chinese boy, aged 15 years, was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe at the Magistracy this morning, with the theft of \$10 from Mrs. Cooper, of 6, Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon. After evidence had been given, the defendant was ordered to receive six strokes with the birch.

Quarantine Restrictions. The following telegram dated the 9th March, 1918, has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Chefoo:—"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hongkong on account of outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis at that port. Came into force 4th March."

Wedding. The marriage has taken place at St. John's Cathedral, of Miss Captain F. C. Fisher, Royal Navy, and Ella, only daughter of the late Admiral R. W. Craigie, and of Lady Tador, wife of H. E. Vice-Admiral F. V. T. Tador, K.C.M.G., C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

Naval Sports. At the Navy and Dockyard Sports Meeting being held on the 6th April next, in the Naval Dockyard, a one mile flat race will be open to H. M. Forces and a 100 yards flat race open to the Colony. Entries should be sent to Mr. H. G. Lister, Hon. Secretary, by 21st inst. There are no entrance fees.

Billiards. In the Billiards Championship, Mok Po Wong and E. Guimaraes met at the V.R.C. on Saturday night, the result being a win for the latter by 400 to 314. The match between Gannier Lord and A. G. Pile, to-night, will commence at 7.30 p.m. and not at 9 p.m. All ladies are admitted to the matchstrees.

Double Murder Charged. The Chinese who has been committed to the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of murdering the late Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke in the Gresson Street affair, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the murder of a Chinese at Yau-mat. The case was remanded until Monday next.

12,000 Lottery Tickets. As he was coming off a Canton steamer, a Chinese was arrested with no less than 12,000 lottery tickets in his possession. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, it was stated that the man had a previous conviction for a similar offence and was brought to ban agent. A fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

Yokohama Specie Bank. The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the head office of this bank at Yokohama on the 7th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half-year ended the 31st December 1917, to add to the Reserve Fund Yen 1,000,000 and to carry forward the sum of Yen 2,720,000 to the next account.

A Youthful Thief. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese lad was charged with the theft of \$50. It appeared that the defendant was employed with complainant in a house and that when the defendant left the money was missed from complainant's box. Part of the money was recovered from defendant, and also a gold wrist watch which he admitted buying with the stolen money. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

### BRITISH FLYERS; III.

#### Another Interesting Article.

"One crowded hour of glorious life," said Scott, "is worth an age without a name." The quotation could be stated more exactly, if not so poetically, by adding the three obviously implied words to the left hand side of it. "One hour of glorious life with a name is equal to an age without a name," is what Scott meant. Well, I can tell you of "one crowded hour" of a gentleman in the Royal Flying Corps, but I am afraid it won't be "with a name." The Flying Corps prefers to live its glorious life anonymously. However, it won't offend him if we call him X; X of the R.F.C.—it follows that X is equal to anything. Lieut. X was patrolling a certain area with his formation when they saw about 20 enemy scouts due east of them. At a height of 12,000 feet a formation of 6 machines turned towards them, dropping to 11,000 feet as it came. X dove to attack and in the words of his official report, "general melee ensued." While engaging one machine, he saw two more enemy formations approaching, so he shot up, and as their leader dived to attack he nipped round behind him and opened fire at very close range. The hostile machine turned over and went down steeply—"apparently under control," says X with reserve. One suspects that a German would have said "obviously out of control," and the German Headquarters, making a good job of it, would have added five more British aeroplanes to its monthly list of imaginary slain. However X prefers to under-estimate; "apparently under control," he says. No doubt he would have made quite certain of it, but at this moment his guns jammed. He withdrew for a moment to clear them.

When he was ready again, he looked up and found to his surprise that the "general melee" had broken off and his own formation had disappeared. He was alone! "Continued patrol at 11,000," he says casually. However he was not to be lonely for long, for suddenly six hostile scouts appeared. "Finding myself above the six hostile scouts," says X, "I started to drive and zoom." This would probably have frightened you and me a good deal, but it is quite an ordinary business in the air. "Zooming," one gathers, is just the opposite to "diving," a combination of the two would seem to correspond to the in and out of a boxer looking for an opening. "On my first dive," says X, "I attacked the leader (a red and yellow machine) but he turned underneath me and I zoomed up again. On my second dive I attacked a black and light blue machine." It must have been a pretty sight in the sun.

Back-and-forth-blue "put its nose down" and fired, X assisting from behind with both guns at 50 yards. Down went black-and-light-blue in a straight nose dive to its doom. "Meanwhile I had lost height so that the other five hostile scouts were above me, and started attacking. Went down very steeply, hoping to get away from them and succeeded in gaining a little. An awkward moment, but it had its compensation. For at 4,000 feet he saw the black-and-light-blue scout crash in a fair sized field near a bridge. Whatever happened to him now, he had accounted for an equal number of the enemy.

And the outlook was poor. The only path of escape took him right across red-and-yellow, he nicked it and red-and-yellow let him have it at close range. "He hit my patrol tank and my engine stopped and I went down closely pursued by the red-and-yellow machine and another." Then follows a very human touch. "I remember deciding not to land in the field where the black-and-light-blue machine had crashed." Very quick and uncontrollable most his thoughts have been in that rush down to earth; one wonders just what made him decide. So. A superstitious feeling? A sudden wish not to see what he had done to black-and-light-blue? or just the practical

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

#### DANGEROUS ROADS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Allow me to encroach on your columns for a space. I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the condition of the Deep Water Bay road, while under repair. The top of the hill leading into Aberdeen from Victoria is being re-surfaced. Stonebreakers are arranged along the side of the road facing outwards, carry on their good work daily, with the result that the whole surface of the road is covered with small sharp flints with razor edges, forming a veritable death-trap to vehicles with pneumatic tyres and coolies carrying loads, with bare feet. This condition is not confined to working time only, as when work ceases at 5 p.m., the road is left in the aforementioned glorious condition. One coolie with a brom would remedy this.

Proceeding on through Aberdeen, with luck you will reach the hill leading down into Deep Water Bay. The surface of this is being, or has been, tarred. After the tar has been spread, a liberal sprinkling of sand is placed on the surface. This is quite legitimate, although liable to cause accidents, as if the brakes are applied in an emergency on this surface, the only resistance to motion offered, is rolling friction; as the particles of sand under the tyre act as small rollers between tyre surface and road surface. This is not all. The sand used for the purpose, instead of being stacked in piles at the side of the road during night time, is left lying all over the road in heaps of different sizes. An early outcome of this procedure will be a bad accident, with perhaps loss of life. Afterwards an enquiry will be held and it will be decided not to do it again.

Yours truly,

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1918.

#### CINEMA DANGERS.

Sir,—The recent disaster at Happy Valley has aroused ordinary minds to the dangers of fire in crowded enclosures, but it appears that something more disastrous must occur before the super-minds of our local authorities are awakened to each risk.

It is common knowledge to those who frequent cinematograph theatres that these buildings are often overcrowded, particularly in the portions most patronised by Europeans. Tickets are sold without any apparent regard to the seating capacities of the houses, and many patrons are accommodated on chairs placed in the passage ways, making exit a matter of difficulty under ordinary circumstances and of impossibility in case of a rush.

If you will be good enough to give publicity to this danger, perhaps the official whom we pay to supervise such matters will condescend to take notice.

Yours etc,

GROUSER.

Hongkong, March 11, 1918.

knowledge that the wreck below gave him less room for landing?—Anyhow down he went—for the next field.

And then all at once another, a more wonderful thought came to him; "I thought about turning on to my emergency tank." How he must have cursed himself for forgetting, how his heart must have leapt at remembering! It was just in time. "At about 100 feet my engine picked up." And then very casually and hurriedly, or if rather ashamed about that blessed emergency tank, he ends up, "After that I put my nose down and flew west and succeeded in getting back between Messines and Ypres."

A crowded hour indeed—but not the only hour by any means. For each day in the Flying Corps affords just such an hour to those who look for it.—A.A.M.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A story illustrative of the changes in methods of warfare comes from a soldier in France who took a German officer prisoner. The soldier said to the officer: "Give up your sword!" But the officer shook his head and answered: "I have no sword to give up. But won't my vitriol spray, my oil-projector, or my gas-cylinder do as well?"

The announcement that all Quaker teachers are to be driven from the school system of Greater New York takes us right back to the middle of the seventeenth century, says the New York Evening Post. But why stop with turning these women out? When William Penn was expelled from Oxford, "banished," he was both whipped and beaten. Surely, we shall not lag behind our ancestors? Let us not show weakness in these strenuous times. Then we must not forget how many thousands of these wicked people teach in the schools of Pennsylvania. Perhaps, if we set a fine example here, they will be expelled in Penn's State as well. Our libraries ought to be brought into line also. Let us banish from them Penn's own work, "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience," which is a most vicious plea for complete toleration.

It is exciting to know that Hampton Court reveals new links with Shakespeare. But, beyond sight of the places where he dressed and played and drank, there is nothing bringing us nearer to the man himself. For that the public archives must be investigated. Sir Sidney Lee has pointed out that there is golden grain for the gleaming. But the work needs a staff of experts and an expenditure of £3,000 or £4,000 a year. With what avidity the men and the money would be provided if the search lay in some grass-grown ruin on the other side of the world!

The Vice-Provost of Eton led the thoughts of a few people at Slough away from the war by repeating a number of schoolboy "howlers" which had come under his own observation. Several newspaper correspondents gratefully seized the opportunity to turn from tragedy to comedy and the several lists of "howlers" show that the schoolroom is as fruitful a source of merriment as ever. Thus one boy, asked what he knew about a bead, wrote: "A bead is a very old man known as a venerable bead, sometimes called Adam Bede." He certainly had some knowledge of George Eliot's masterpiece. Another boy, questioned about the Homeric poems, wrote: "Homer was not written by Homer, but by another man of the same name." The working of the young mind is clearly seen in the answer of a lad to the query as to what he knew about Marseilles: "It is the place where pianos stop." What the instructor had really informed his pupils about Marseilles is too obvious to need explanation. But the palm goes to the Eton boy who, writing of the poet Milton, said: "Milton was a great poet who wrote 'Paradise Lost'; then his wife died and he wrote 'Paradise Regained'."

The following is from the Westminster Gazette, under the title "The Kaiser Speaks":—"I and our good old God—we two should be sufficient gods for you. Though images are wrong, you should

Bow down to Hindenburg of wood. Swear not—except to swear, to hate. Perfidious Albion's tottering state. The seventh day was made for war. Just as the other six days are. Parents were made our force to feel.

You know our methods—vide Little. Surely 'tis very good to kill; To kill the English better still. And you will find adultery Will terrify your enemy. To steal has been our privilege in this and every other age. Lying is useful—more or less—And so we bribe the neutral press. Coveting things is merely silly. Since we can take them—I and Willy.



TEL. NO. 135.      Wine Merchant  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent

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	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	SATUR, 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
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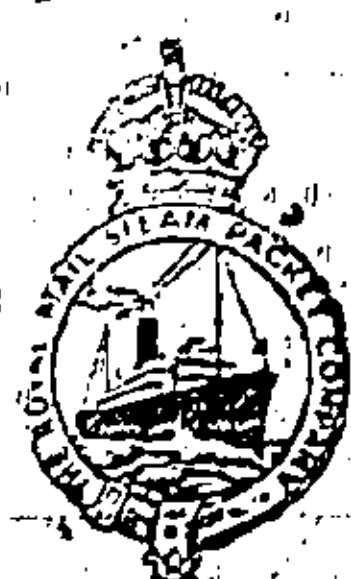
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	11th Mar. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	15th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	19th Mar. at 3 p.m.

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Boeroe	Java & M'sar	9th Mar.	16th Mar.	Yokohama, Kobe & Amoy & Shanghai
Tijibodas	Java	13th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & Shanghai
Serakarta	Java	15th Mar.	22nd Mar.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tijibodas	Java	27th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
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Halibong	A. E. Hodgkins	TUES, 19th Mar. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri, 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri, 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun, 17th Mar. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed, 20th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri, 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

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Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

**For War Use.**

Since the United States entered the war, the Navy has taken over and converted to war use between 700 and 800 passenger and freight vessels, yachts, tugs, fishing boats and other craft.

**Japanese Steamer Sold.**

The Kusakabe Kabushiki Kaisha has sold the Nishio Maru, 5,628 tons, built in 1900, to Messrs. Kuhara & Co., for Y3,750,000 with delivery in March or April.

**American Railway Congestion.**

It is reported that the steamship companies trading to the Pacific coast will suspend the acceptance of goods for shipment east of Chicago in view of the railway congestion in that region.

**Sold to France.**

The Unkai Maru No. 11, 3,872 tons, of the Unkai Kisen Kaisha, Kobe, which was chartered by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on February 5, has been sold to France for Y4,500,000.

**Lightships at Taku.**

The lightship at Taku was reinstalled on the 19th ult. says the "Manchuria Daily News." The entrance buoy, bar lightship, and spit lightship were reinstalled on the 22nd. Subsequently, the fairway buoy at the entrance of the Haiho has been removed.

**Japan and South Sea Islands.**

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been chosen to maintain a steamship service between Yokohama and the South Sea Islands captured by Japan early in the war and has decided to charter the Bohemia, now loading here, to cover the South Seas route, while the Yamagata Maru and the Akita Maru will engage in the Australian service as heretofore, calling at Manila en route.

**Germany Imperial Navy Department.**

A Berlin telegram says: "An Imperial decree has been issued prescribing, for the duration of the war, the formation of a new section in the Imperial Navy Department, to be called the 'Submarine Department.' This department will deal solely with submarine affairs in so far as they have hitherto been dealt with in the dockyard section. Submarine inspection will be placed in charge of the Submarine Department as regards all questions appertaining to the Imperial Navy Department."

**Shipment of Bean Cake.**

In spite of the customary shipping dullness at home during the winter months, signs of animation are noticeable on the ocean-going service, on which dearth of hold space is being acutely felt, says the "Manchuria Daily News." The adjacent-sea service has remained inactive since the end of last January, but the depression seems to have been alleviated more or less by the brisk shipment of bean cake from Dairen to Japanese ports. Quite the reverse, however, the case with the charter market. The charterage at home has been on wild flight since the last year-end and a rise of about 20 per cent, all-round has been experienced during the past two months.

**United States Shipping Board.**

In order that there may be complete and immediate co-operation, the Director of Operations of the United States Shipping Board will have a representative in London, one in Paris and one in Rome. This will insure the maximum use and efficiency of American and Allied shipping. So that every ship will be loaded promptly and moved without delay or confusion, the Director of Operations will have in New York a Controller of Shipping, who will be on the ground to co-operate with the War Port Board and the War Department, giving quick decisions, and seeing to it that no ship remains idle unless in case of necessity. These plans call for the creation of a separate transportation branch, where all matters concerning the movement of ships will be handled, a marine branch where crews, repairs to ships, supplies, etc., will be provided, a chartering branch, a rate-making branch and a claim department.

**Japanese Women Train Conductors?**

There is a great scarcity of men to drive and act as conductors of the electric cars in Japan. Ever month, according to the Jiji, about 100 men abandon their employment and only about 20 new applications are received. It is great the difficulty of getting labour of this class that is seriously proposed to employ women for the work.

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Telephone No. 141.







## EARLIER TELEGRAM.

(Continued from Page 1.)  
LATEST RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Petrograd, March 8.  
M. Trotsky has resigned the Commission of Foreign Affairs.  
Ratification regarding the internal political situation of Russia is afforded by Professor Eleoff, of Moscow University. Interviewed on arrival at Christiania yesterday he stated that a representative conference at Moscow decided to organize a National Guard with the object of overthrowing the Bolshevik regime. General Alexieff is organizing a great army in the Don district. Thousands are joining and the Cossacks are supporting the movement, which aims at the formation of a coalition Government, the introduction of a republic and repudiation of the Russo-German peace. The Bolshevik position is very weak after the Russo-Central Powers peace. The foregoing facts were hitherto suppressed in Petrograd.

## FLIGHTS IN BATTLE.

By Lieut. F. Slieath.

A mile away, five thousand feet up, an aeroplane is circling in the air. Round it keeps going, slowly descending in long swinging spirals, as if the pilot were trying to establish a record in slowness of descent. But there is method in his manoeuvring; the centre of his orbit never varies. The momentary sparkle of the sun on the shiny overbody of his machine as it leaves the convex curve for the concave, always flashes out in a spot directly beneath where it occurred before. To the right and left two other aeroplanes are performing the same evolutions. They are artillery machines "sitting" on targets which their batteries are shelling according to their observers' directions. Many more machines are in the air high above them. Patches of cloud straggling lazily across the sky only give brief glimpses of one, or two of them. But the heavens are vibrating with the mighty hum of their engines, as though the eighth plague of Egypt were descending once more on the land. The clouds are fast thinning in the warm morning sun. Khaki-clad observers on the ground pray that the sky will clear more quickly; for hostile machines are in the air, and they want to see their own planes in action with the enemy.

A big cloud bank drifts defiantly across the sky. Only seven thousand feet up, it looks like the harbinger of a hurricane. But its edges are fast melting into the ether, and a daring sunbeam has found its way through its centre. Out of its lower bulk suddenly dashes an enemy plane. Down on the nearest "sitting" machine it dives. The rattle of two machine guns breaks out simultaneously. The attacking plane swoops on unchecked. Another instant and it will reach point blank range. The artillery machine side-slips, flattens out, and stalls. Its antagonist dashes past a hundred yards and more wide. "Missed him," whispers the watchers. The sitting machine coolly banks into its orbit.

In the distance the bearded attacker is "swooning" over the tree-tops.

The roar of engines increases in the heavens. A signal light darts from the furthest artillery plane. Instantly all three turn and come dashing homeward. They have seen something too formidable approaching. The watchers strain their eyes to see what has alarmed them. Out of the ether appear six brown specks. They are a flight of enemy aeroplanes flying in battle formation. They are bearing down on the artillery machines. The quickness with which they grow in bulk and detail to the eyes of the observers, hints at the speed at which they are flying. Have the artillery machines delayed too long? It looks as if the enemy will catch them long before they reach safety.

Again the roar of engines increases with that startling suddenness well-known to the trenchmen. Out of the nowhere comes a flight of British battle-planes swooping down on the pursuing Germans. They have the advantage in position over the enemy. They are attacking from above. These dilatory artillery machines were but a bait to lure a sly enemy within reach of the eager British fighters.

The Germans see them coming, and form up to meet their antagonists.

The sharp rattle of a dozen machine-guns drowns the duller roar of the engines. What has happened to British marksmanship? The attackers have swept through the opposing formation, yet the Germans are forming up again apparently unharmed. Only one German has become separated from his supporters. Two British machines dive down on him from either side. Surely he cannot escape? But pivoting like a classical dancer he eludes their rush, and succeeds in rejoining the formation.

Again the two flights face each other, this time on equal terms. The British have lost their initial advantage of position. The formation broadens out. Each machine selects an opponent and engages him in single combat. The rattle of machine-guns re-commences. Diving, looping, and banking, the opposing aeroplanes fill the air with antics.

They are like a swarm on horseback dancing angrily together in the sunbeams.

High above the warring planes spirals a single airman. He is descending quickly. So evenly matched are contestants, that victory will go to whichever side he joins. A few hundred feet above them his spirals become flatter. He seems to be waiting a favourable opportunity to descend into the fray. He is master of the situation. As soon as he dives, some aeroplane must go crashing to the ground; for none of these engaged in the struggle can spare a moment to deal with him.

A green flare breaks from his machine. At once the opponents separate and form up in their formation. It is as if he has ordered them to disintegrate under penalty of his joining the other side. The British machines volteplane to the earth. Their opponents follow them. The pilots swarm out of their seats and gather together in an animated group.

The strange aeroplane is the last to descend. Its pilot walks quickly towards the other pilots. They cease their discussion as he approaches. His voice sounds clearly over the broad open heath. What is he saying? Why is he criticizing their late performance? Yes! denouncing them all the pagan slang which the Royal Flying Corps has created for itself. Who is he? No other person than the very critical battle instructor of a British training squadron, who has just been watching his pupils carrying out his precepts. For that battle you saw raging a few minutes ago was not a real battle, however realistic it might appear. It was only part of the training which the British pilot-fighters are constantly undergoing.

## COLONY'S HEALTH.

Over One Hundred Cases of Spotted Fever.

The return issued by the Medical Officer of Health shows that during last week there were 104 cases of spotted fever in the Colony, of which 56 ended fatally. The sufferers were three English, one Japanese, one Portuguese and the rest Chinese. Of the cases, 38 were in the city of Victoria.

There were also notified during the week three cases of enteric fever (one fatal) and two non-fatal cases of small-pox.

## RACECOURSE DISASTER ENQUIRY.

The Question of Poles in the Ground.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 28, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. O. Jack.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared for the Jockey Club and the relatives of the late Mr. Albert Ahwe; Mr. M. K. Lo was present for a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the contractor, The Hok, who built the matcheds; Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the owners of Stands 7 and 8 and also for the families of the late Mr. L. Xavier and the late Mr. J. Osario and the husband of the late Mrs. Rasack; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessees of the Unity Stand. There were also present Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor; the Hon. Mr. O. M. Messer, O. S. P.; Mr. A. E. Wright and Mr. F. Sutton, of the P. W. D.

Mr. David Wood, of the P. W. D., recalled, said that in the conditions of letting Mr. Chatham was mistaken in saying that all the alterations were made in 1912 after correspondence with the Golf Club. Condition No. 6 was the one he (witness) meant.

His Worship then read correspondence which had passed between Mr. E. R. Hallifax (the then Secretary of the Golf Club) and the P. W. D. on the matter.

Replying to Mr. Bowley, witness said that the idea then was to protect the whole area of the greens in front of the Golf House, instead of only the two putting greens, as before. He did not know that as a result of the erection of the fence at the back of the sheds that the struts of the sheds on that side were ordered to be omitted, and he did not know whether the struts had in previous years made holes in the green, and interfered with golfing.

The master of the Mee Cheung shop proved taking certain photos of the matcheds in 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917. He also produced an enlarged photograph which he thought to be of the matcheds this year. He had enlarged it without alteration.

His Worship then put in a number of other photographs which have been sent to him.

Mr. Wright, of the P. W. D., spoke to having made a further inspection of the site, and he noticed one hole in the ground on the front of the site of Shed No. 6. He also found holes in the ditch where streets had been. There were a number of small depressions, about two inches deep. He pulled the charred pole (produced) out of the hole by shed No. 6. This pole was in the ground about nine inches. A small piece of pole, which he found about two inches in the ground, was also produced. He also found two other pieces of wood, but none in deep. Witness went on to describe other indentations in the ground. The contractor had not dug holes for the poles, except perhaps in half a dozen places. These were all at the ends of the line of sheds.

Answering Mr. Bowley, witness said that the ground at the ends was much rougher than in the centre. The reason for the differential treatment was to save the turf in the middle. The whole ground had been very much raked over during the last few days, and that would tend to cover up the holes. He believed that prior to 1911, when the fence was put up, it was usual for struts to be placed on the Golf Club side of the centre booths. He also believed that it was still usual to put such struts, but he was not certain. He produced a photograph showing the back of the booths last year, witness admitted that there were no struts there. There were struts in the front. It was possible for the contractor to have been specially instructed to omit struts from the back of the booths immediately in front of the Golf House.

Mr. Bowley asked if such struts would injure the grass, when his Worship remarked to Mr. Bowley:—"Don't you think you might attribute a little common sense to myself and the jury?"

Mr. Bowley:—Very good, your Worship.

Mr. Wright added that if the struts had been placed on sleepers the damage to the grass would not have been very much. The contractor said that the lashings in matcheds Nos. 9 and 10 were the same as in the model produced. He did not dig holes for the poles of shed 16, but simply forced them into the ground a little.

Replying to Mr. Wakeman, witness said that the weather was very dry when the sheds were built, but that would not affect the lashings, for he always soaked them before using. He examined the sheds after the first day's racing, and everything seemed all right. On the second day, he just looked at the ground floor. When the sheds fell, he was just outside shed No. 19 on the Racecourse side. He heard a crack and ran away to get his foks, but before he could get to the shed the whole structure was down. He thought that the cause of the collapse was the stampeding of people. He thought the sheds were overcrowded, and he thought so at the time.

Questioned by Mr. Bowley, witness said that the first noise came from centre of the row. His store house was on the Bowring Canal. On the way back from his store, there were great crowds of people, and he and his foks could not get through. When he first went for his foks, he thought they could come back and help. He was one of the original partners of the firm. They had seventy or eighty employees, and in addition to the erection of matcheds they did scaffolding and shoring. They had built many large matcheds there, some of which had accommodated over three thousand people. He had never before had a fire at one of his matcheds and one had never collapsed, except in a typhoon.

Nobody had been injured by the fall of a shed before. He supplied all the material in this case, and it would have belonged to him after the Races. It was part of his duty to keep the sheds in repair, during use, and it was the practice, as far as possible, to inspect the work every day. He produced a list of the prices, the total of which was \$1,670. He had not been paid a ten-cent; and he estimated that the value of the material lost was \$11,000. It was not insured against fire. He thought the sheds were just as strong this year as in previous years. He had also built the sheds still standing. The site was pegged out by the P. W. D. and each owner gave him instructions as to the height and arrangement of the sheds. He also made the exits and gangways according to instructions. No owner told him to make provision for cooking.

Continuing, witness said that where the upright poles were not put in the ground he had them lashed to long sleepers which ran the entire depth of the shed. He had followed that method of construction for years. There were cross-bracings on all the sheds and on the Racecourse side all the high ones had struts. He personally supervised the erection this year.

By Mr. Bowley:—Witness inspected the sheds on the morning of February 28 and he found them all right. His foreman, Man Chuk-sam, looked after the foks at work. The foreman had no duties at the Racecourse on February 28, but he went to inspect the sheds. Witness stated that his firm erected the scaffolding of the old Mercantile Bank Building. A lot of shoring had been done inside.

By Mr. d'Almada:—His deceased partner Mow Fung was in sole charge of the business when he was alive. His (witness) received instructions from him. Since Mow Fung's death witness had had sole charge. Deceased's eldest son knew nothing about the business. No one else but himself supervised the work. The Government on the Saturday previous to the Races had sent someone to inspect. The man did not speak to him or give him any instructions. The building of the matcheds

commenced on February 7. That was to say the bamboo and other material were taken and work started almost immediately. The first six sheds were all put up before Chinese New Year. Government regulations had been shown to him six or seven years ago. With regard to the restriction against holes being dug, his idea as to the stability of matcheds was that they would be safe. He thought it would have been just the same if the poles had dug in, even as regarded a three-storey matcheds. He had built similar sheds at Yau-mai with digging holes in the ground. When he inspected the sheds on February 28 he went inside though he did not pay much attention to the cooking arrangements. Some sheds had stoves and some had not.

Mr. Stevenson:—Did you put in any extra supports in sheds 4, 5 and 6?—Yes and I put in six extra ones.

Did you get special instructions to put in extra supports in sheds 4, 5 and 6?—Yes and I put in six extra ones.

The Coroner:—What was the origin of the six poles?—Because it was discovered that the space was too great.

The Coroner:—Who discovered this?—The overseer of the P. D. W.

By Mr. Lo:—Witness employed from seventy to eighty people building the sheds. He actually finished on February 24, about four o'clock in the afternoon. On the first day of the Races he made a complete inspection of the sheds. He inspected on the Tuesday to see if any alterations were required to the lashings or boards. When he went down on Tuesday his foks took some lashing. He drove a pole in the ground and lashed the end of the strut to the pole this year.

The poles were driven two feet into the earth. Some struts were attached to the wooden fence. He could not say what was the reason of the collapse. His work he considered was safe. If he had put struts on the Golf Club side he did not think it would have made any difference.

Sheds 17 to 19 did not collapse?—Yes.

Witnessing, continuing, said he knew the cooking had been going on for several years. It was unsafe if people did not take care.

The Coroner:—In what year did you start building three-storey matcheds?—I have always done it.

Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, said on behalf of the Jockey Club, that stands 1, 2 and 3 were purchased. Subsequently one matcheds covering the three lots was built to accommodate Chinese ladies. This was one storey high. It had been done for many years, and was always the same kind of matcheds. He was quite satisfied with the construction of the matcheds. He saw the actual collapse. The stands did not fall in the collapse, but were subsequently burned as they stood. There was no loss of life there. There were no arrangements, so far as he knew, for any cooking arrangements. There was a doorman there and two female attendants. At the time of the collapse he was in No. 6 private box in the enclosure. His attention was first directed by the sound of breaking bamboos and lashings, and he saw the centre stand move. He saw the collapse a few minutes before three o'clock. He saw the matcheds quivering as though pulled by some unseen force towards the Golf Club, and then they subsided. He did not see any fire until after the collapse. He instructed people to get out the Jockey Club house. Fire broke out in three minutes.

The Race was about to start for the Chinese Stakes. He could not say whether the collapse was due to panic. The first day of the Races it seemed as though the attendance at the sheds was not so large as usual, but on the second day it seemed quite the average.

The enquiry is proceeding.

## Cinema Story.

The story of the splendid new Picture Palace, "The F. & L. King," will appear every Thursday in the South China Morning Post.

## FREEMASONRY IN 1917.

Progress of the Craft in War-Time.

Freemasonry has made greater strides during the three years and a half of war than during the same length of time before war broke out; indeed, the rush of candidates to its ranks was so great that the United Grand Lodge of England deemed it wise during the year that has just ended to limit the number of candidates who could be admitted to any degree at any one time to two, instead of five, as was previously the case, writes a correspondent to the Times. The majority of lodges owing allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England report increases in membership, and there has been a large addition of Australian and Canadian officers to the ranks of Freemasonry in England. A similar growth is reported by most of the foreign Grand Lodges in communication with the English Grand Lodge, particularly the Grand Lodges of the American jurisdiction. The reason, perhaps, is to be found in the brotherhood which Freemasonry offers, which is peculiarly welcome to the overseas comrades who have come to fight in the common cause.

Not many new lodges have been formed and consecrated during the year, and the greater number of those which have secured warrants have been formed in connection with branches of the Services, such as the Royal Naval Anti-Aircraft Lodge (the last to be consecrated by the late Sir Edward Letchworth) and the Ad Astra Lodge, formed in connection with the Aeronautical Inspection Department. Two other important lodges consecrated during the year were the Fratres Dalami, limited in membership to past and present Masonic secretaries, and the Aldwych Club Lodge.

The support given by the English brethren to the three Masonic institutions during the year has been magnanimous, the sums collected at the three festivals totalling nearly \$190,000. Each of the institutions has, however, in consequence of the war, enlarged its scope. The boys' and girls' schools are admitting, without ballot, the sons and daughters of brethren killed or dying of disease while on active service, or who become incapacitated as the result of such service; and the annualities to the beneficiaries of the Old People's Institution have been increased because of the extra cost of living. There were no elections last year, all the qualified candidates for the three institutions having been placed on the books without ballot. The war has brought into being a fourth Masonic institution—the Freemasons' War Hospital, which will, when peace returns, be transformed into the Masonic Nursing Home. The Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, has taken a keen interest in the progress of this latest Masonic effort in benevolence and is its president. The hospital has been extended during the year by the provision of a convalescent home at Caversham, Reading.

Lord Rhonda and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd were invested as the Grand Wardens of the year, and Sir Francis Lloyd consecrated the Ad Astra Lodge. The alliance of the civil life of the metropolis and the Craft has been resumed by the election as Lord Mayor of Alderman Hanson, a Past Provincial Grand Warden of Chiswell and Master-elect of the Guildhall Lodge, who has been installed as Master of the City of London National Guard Lodge. The festivities with which the unenlightened generally associate Freemasonry have been few. The meals are in strict accordance with the requirements of the Food Controller; morning dress is the custom even on installation nights; and ladies' nights have given place to entertainments for wounded soldiers and sailors, though hospitality has been given frequently to Dominion and American Mission visitors.

The number of Grand Lodge officers who have died during the year is probably the largest on record, and there can be little doubt that the war has been a severe trial to the Craft.

The story of the splendid new Picture Palace, "The F. & L. King," will appear every Thursday in the South China Morning Post.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

It has been proposed to develop Dutch Folly as a public park and to build a memorial to the late Li Wing-sing, who was killed in the front and as Li is a most able man he should follow with it.

Chow Kam, the Chief of the Torpedo Department, who has been detained in the Tachun's yamen on suspicion in regard to Ohing Fik Kwong's murder, has undergone several trials before the Tachun and important persons but still no conclusion has been arrived at.

It is reported that Lung Ohikwong, owing the large number of Canton troops controlling along the Kowloon front, will bring 15 battalions more from Kowloon and go to the front personally. A severe battle is imminent.

Three of Lung's spies have been captured in Sun Cheong by Commander Lam Fui who had them shot after trial.

## A TIME FOR STRONG NERVES.

Many people are worrying seriously over the high cost of living, and to all war time, with its excitement and hysteria, is a trial to the strongest nerves. To those whose nervous systems are run down by overwork or worry, to those who are on the verge of neurasthenia, it is a time of danger.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy, therefore, for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalize the blood, and enable it to carry to the nerves the elements that they need.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they are non-alcoholic, and neurotic patients should avoid alcohol and other stimulants. These pills give strength and steady the nerves, because they build up the blood, which can then do its work of invigorating the system. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; you can readily obtain them from any dealer, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 28 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

## IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING.

A hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-saturating laxative, form the best preventative.

**PINKETTES**

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, acid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 28 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Portuguese Sympathy. The Hon. Colonial Secretary forwards as a copy of a letter from the Consul for Portugal forwarding resolutions passed at a meeting of the Portuguese Community. The resolutions have been transmitted to those concerned and an expression of his Excellency's deep appreciation of the resolutions has been conveyed to Mr. de Sousa.

United Grand Lodge of England which have not to mourn to loss of members who have lost their lives while on active service. Of the Grand Lodge officers who have been killed, the Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Lloyd, is the only one who has been killed. The Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, has taken a keen interest in the progress of this latest Masonic effort in benevolence and is its president. The hospital has been extended during the year by the provision of a convalescent home at Caversham, Reading.







SAVE YOUR  
**COUPONS**  
IN

**“Embassy”**

No. 77  
**CIGARETTES.**

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

**COLGATE'S**  
SHAVING STICK,  
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for  
10 No. 1  
Coupons each

**WILLIAMS'**  
SHAVING STICK  
or CREAM

do

**RAZOR BLADES**

GILLETTE  
DURHAM DUPLEX  
or AUTO.

Redeemable for  
20 No. 1 Coupons  
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

Send Coupons to:—  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918,**

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)  
150 cases each 100 dozen  
White and Coloured Socks.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY, the 15th. March 1918,**

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Water front, (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan  
One Wooden Lighter.

Length 83'  
Breadth 21' 6"  
Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons  
On view now  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

**NOTICES.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Power of Attorney granted in favour of Mr. FRED S. HAMLIN—late Manager of our Hongkong Branch Office—is this day withdrawn.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

**NOTICE.**

WE have this day appointed Mr. RAY E. GUNN, Acting Manager of our Hongkong Branch Office, and have authorized him to sign our Firm procreation as from the 9th of March, 1918.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

**NOTICES.**

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Manager at NOON on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

**NOTICE.**

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 11.0 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 17th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

**NOTICES.**

**WAI KEE.**

FLAC & SAILMAKER  
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833

**ASAHI BEER.**



**YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.**

(Continued from page 9.)

**WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

London, March 9.  
The War Loan subscriptions in London from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, totalled £48,000,000.

**SUPPLIES FOR CENTRAL POWERS.**

Copenhagen, March 8.  
The Hamburger Fremdenblatt states that Germany has secured the use of the Roumanian oil industries, also large quantities of grain and fodder.

Amsterdam, March 8.  
The Vienna Fremdenblatt states that Ukraine is endeavouring to deliver to the Central Powers by April 15th 30,000 wagons of grain, 1,200 wagons of sugar, 2,000 wagons of frozen meat, and 1,000 wagons of dried fruit.

**THE LATE MR. JOHN REDMOND.**

London, March 8.  
A requiem mass in Westminster Cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. John Redmond, was celebrated in the presence of a large and distinguished congregation, including representatives of His Majesty the King, the Queen Mother and members of the Royal family. There were also present the Premier, members of the War Cabinet, including General Smuts, Ministers, the Speaker, all the leading politicians, and members of the peerage with their wives. The service was most impressive. The coffin was covered with the Irish flag, while the Union Jack and Papal flags were at half mast at the principal entrance. Cardinal Bourne delivered the address. The interment will take place in Ireland.

**GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SPAIN.**

London, March 8.  
The Times' correspondent at Madrid states that the Sol publishes a letter and two fly-leaves proving the German Embassy's attempts to foment a revolutionary movement through the Barcelona Syndicalists. The letter is from Von Stohrer, the Secretary to the Embassy, to the anarchist Niguel Pascual, and is dated November 10, 1916. It refers to a conversation between Von Stohrer and Pascual in the Embassy and says the Ambassador is willing to refund the cost of printing Pascual's fly-leaf.

Pascual, interviewed by the Sol, said his acquaintance with the Germans dated from the Anarchist Congress at Ferrol in April, 1915. He made a violent speech at the Congress and was immediately invited to call at the German Embassy, where he was received most cordially by the Secretary, Herr Grimm, who spoke enthusiastically of the close relations between the German Embassy and the Syndicalists at Barcelona and offered to assist Pascual to extend anarchist propaganda. Pascual, on the occasion of his next visit to the Embassy, met Von Stohrer, who said the anarchists ought to do their utmost to excite workmen against their employers. Pascual, under Von Stohrer's direction, drafted an anarchist fly-leaf against shipowners, a facsimile of which is reproduced by the Sol. An anarchist meeting at Madrid in 1916 was organised in agreement with the German Embassy. The most violent anarchists participated and fiercely attacked Signor Romanones. By instructions from the Embassy, Pascual one morning was summoned to the German Embassy and ordered to organise a revolutionary strike at Madrid in connection with others arranged at Orléans and elsewhere and to excite the public against Signor Romanones by every possible means. Some of the suggestions so frightened Pascual that he refused to co-operate.

A few days later, the German anarchist agent, Francisco Jardin, arrived from Barcelona and told Pascual that he had come to organise a revolutionary strike. He proposed to cut the communications with Madrid, blow up railway bridges and spread confusion through the country. He said there would be plenty of money and dynamite. Pascual took alarm and the project was dropped. The Germans, however, continued their campaign against Signor Romanones by means of newspapers and leaflets. Herr Grimm, in March, 1917, handed Pascual six hundred pasetas for the purpose of organising disturbances in connection with the Extreme Right, and Von Stohrer arranged that Pascual should break up a meeting to be addressed by Masterlinck, but the meeting was prohibited at the instance of the German Ambassador.

Pascual discloses the fact that a general strike in August was provoked by German agents among the Syndicalists. The German efforts were afterwards directed to prevent Spanish exports to France and England. Pascual was ordered to excite public opinion against exporters and shipowners. Pascual says the Germans in Barcelona and Bilbao have an understanding with certain sections of the workmen for the purpose of provoking constant strikes, paying the workmen in certain factories regular salaries to provoke conflicts and impede production. Everything is arranged through Syndicalist committees at Barcelona, who organised a general strike for February 11, which is still pending.

These revelations have caused a profound sensation, but the Government has confiscated the Sol and other papers which have ventured to comment thereon and has stopped telegrams to London and Paris.

**MONTENEGRO REJECTS PEACE OFFER.**

London, March 8.  
The Montenegrin Minister for War, in a letter to the Press indignantly denying the rumour that Montenegro may conclude peace with the Central Powers, mentions that two thousand Montenegrins are fighting on the French front. He adds that the Central Powers formally offered the Montenegrin Government peace but it was rejected with contempt.

**GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA.**

London, March 8.  
According to a message from Stockholm, the Nya Dagligt Allehanda publishes a telegram from the Aelands saying that demoralisation of German troops started on Wednesday morning and was proceeding rapidly. Formidable forces have already landed.

A telegram from Christiania says that the President of the Finnish delegation, addressing the Storthing, complained of the coolness of the reception of the delegation to Norway. The delegation subsequently departed without having an audience with the King as was proposed.

The Morgenbladet dwells on the danger of Scandinavia from a Germanised Finland. The Social Dem craten's Helsingfors correspondent says that a meeting of the Socialist Ministers excitedly discussed the German landing. President Manner declared that he was convinced that the bulk of the Finns would join the Red Guards in war against the Germans.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.**

**HARMSTON'S CIRCUS**

AND  
ROYAL MENAGERIE.  
LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THIS  
GREAT SHOW IN HONGKONG.  
AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!!

**OUR NEW PROGRAMME**

NEW ARTISTES, NEW ACTS.  
REMEMBER WE PROMISED A CHANGE & WE GIVE IT.  
SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES  
Our Menagerie consists of  
Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra,  
Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

**POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.**

FULL BOX SIX SEATS	... \$15.00	SECOND CHAIRS	... \$1.50
SINGLE SEAT, BOX	... 3.00	STALLS	... 1.00
FIRST CHAIRS	... 2.00	GALLERY	... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, Proprietor. C. M. Bruce, Band Master. R. Alton & W. Symons, Agents.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

Programme for MARCH, 12, 13 & 14, 1918.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 P.M. Performance. TO-NIGHT!

The Continuation of

**“THE GREAT SECRET.”**

15th & 16th EPISODES.

ENTITLED:

“The Test of Death,” and “The Crafty Hand.”

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

SCREAMING COMEDIES.

**NOTE:**

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1918.

“THE FATAL RING” with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

**NOTICES.**

**THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.**

**WAR BONDS DRAWING**

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

**PRIZES:**

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE. \$125,000

FIRST PRIZE . . . . . \$187,500

SECOND PRIZE . . . . . \$ 56,250

THIRD PRIZE . . . . . \$ 37,500

100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50. \$ 93,750

**TOTAL \$500,000**

**YOUR \$5 TICKET  
MAY WIN YOU  
ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.**

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS  
AND LEADING STORES.

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